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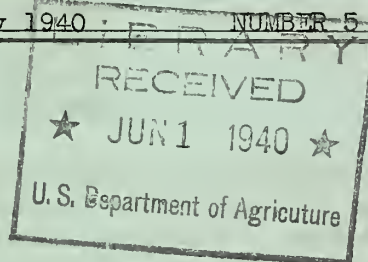


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WILDLIFE IS GROWIN' UP



Activity "Eight," which was released from the webby gloom of the archives some five years ago and was plopped into the laps of the rangers as a baby worthy of more parental attention, has made some astounding strides in volumetric growth, and, incidentally, in its lung development, judging from the echoes heard from some corners of the country.

Five years ago, as a puling infant, fish and game bobbed up periodically on some of the National Forests in the form of Federal preserves, where it was treated in various degrees from downright affection to something tolerable in view of associated benefits derived - like the barfly. But overnight, a Dutch uncle in the guise of "Multiple Use" stepped from behind the trees, scrubbed up a number of such little urchins and told us to raise them instead of letting them "just grow up."

The fish and game activity, now rechristened Wildlife Management, needed considerable encouragement before it started to develop, but now is beginning to show signs of wanting to take care of itself. In some places it already is big enough to begin paying its own way. And although it is still getting into things that produce headaches, an occasional restless night, and a desire to dust its jeans, it is generally agreed that it is a welcome activity.

At the present about 1,750,000 acres of the approximate

8,700,000 acres of National Forest land in the Region are being formally administered for wildlife management purposes. This represents about 20 per cent. of the total area. On the basis of the acreage figures reported in the annual grazing and wildlife reports for 1939, the several National Forests of the Region compare as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Area of Government Land</u>	<u>Acreage Set Aside for Wildlife Purposes</u>	<u>Percent of Total Area</u>
Alabama	558,751	170,000	30
Arkansas	2,124,665	144,454	7
Florida	1,178,752	720,900	61
Georgia	610,000	139,459	23
Louisiana	504,000	4,500	.1
Mississippi	945,391	80,160	8
North Carolina	915,117	186,000	20
Oklahoma	154,112	0	0
South Carolina	519,302	163,900	33
Tennessee	536,675	122,285	23
Texas	633,982	1,300	"trace"

It appears that Florida bows to nobody in the matter of acreage, but so far as cooperative receipts from wildlife activities are concerned, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia are closely competing for the lead with the funds obtained through fishing. In hunting, Alabama and Florida are crowding each other for first place, with Tennessee and North Carolina ready to replace the loser in second place.

Wildlife develops so rapidly that the present tabulation is no indication of who will be in the lead several years hence. We cannot surmise what may happen when all these babies grow up and begin competing with one another in sure enough earnestness.

-- SCHILLING AND RUFF, Regional Office

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"INFORMATION, PLEASE"

A simple but effective quiz contest for presenting forestry work in schools has been developed by the State Forester's office of South Carolina. This quiz has created much interest where it has been used and provides an opportunity to disseminate information on forest fire control and other phases of forestry.

South Carolina has furnished the Regional Office an explanation of the contest sufficient in detail to enable any one to initiate similar contests in any of the States. Rangers throughout the Region probably will be interested in adapting this for use on their Forests. A general description of the contest, a sample set of questions and answers, and an information and receipt sheet for use in connection with the contest will be furnished from the Regional Office on request.

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If You Must Burn the Woods, Don't Go To
the Kisatchie to Do It.

Early in March a concerted effort on the part of a few residents of the Vernon unit of the Kisatchie resulted in the burning of 26,000 acres, 1800 acres of which were plantation. About two months later five of these residents had received sentences in Federal Court as follows:

One - two years in prison
Three - six months each in jail
One - two years in Federal Reformatory

A sixth was indicted by Federal Grand Jury to be tried in June.

Three cases failed of indictment, two primarily because the Grand Jury could not be convinced by eye-witnesses that they could positively identify the guilty parties or could establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the individuals accused were the only ones who could have set the respective fires.

Mr. Mynatt attended court with the Kisatchie representatives who had worked up the cases and congratulated them on the manner in which they were prepared. They had worked closely with the United States District Attorney and an F. B. I. man assigned to the cases at the request of the District Attorney.

The Vernon unit has been troubled some from the fire standpoint, and it is gratifying to find the courts so concerned over the incendiary forest fire situation as to levy penalties of this severity.

-- J. F. BROOKS

PULPWOOD CONTRACTOR ADVOCATES

GOOD FOREST PRACTICES

S. A. Allen, a pulpwood contractor for the Union Bag and Paper Corporation of Savannah, Georgia, ties in a conservation message with his cash returns. He uses a check as a medium through which to carry a conservation message to landowners and others. The check which Mr. Allen uses bears in the center a light half-tone representation of a pulpwood cutting and in the lefthand corner, the following message: "Selective cutting and guarding against forest fires will pay good dividends."

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A BURNED CHILD DREADS THE RANGER

The valuable lesson in fire prevention taught children by men of the United States Forest Service is well illustrated in an essay written by 12-year old Beryl Pate, Jr., of Route 4, Elizabethton, Tennessee, the story of which appeared in the April 24 issue of the Bristol Herald Courier.

Young Pate had been walking through a section of the national forest trying to master the art of striking matches on his thumb-nail. One match burned his fingers and he dropped it into the grass. A flame sprang up, but the boy said he thought he stamped it out.

He went on down the trail, only to look back and see a hillside in flames. Summoned before Carter County Juvenile Court, he was ordered to write an essay on the waste and danger of forest fires.

Below is his document:

"I am 12 years old and live in Carter County, Tennessee. If I live to be a 100 years old I'll never forget the experience I had with fire in the past few days. Until now I never knew the danger of fire. When the fire burns the forest, you must realize the loss of timber, from which we get our lumber, also our furniture and many other things. It also destroys game, and streams that furnish our water.

"When fire burns our grassland there is a loss. In my experience it was just luck that our house and barn both were not burned as there were several neighbors close and protected us.

"My advice to all the boys and girls and grown-ups too is to be

careful with fire. I have learned not to carry matches. Another thing if you let the fire get out on the government land you will most likely get acquainted with Mr. Kirby, the forest ranger. He is a nice man, but he sure can get tough."

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PISGAH PROBLEMS

"Why the pups?" This is a very good description of a couple of the boys who have gotten somewhat out of line on the Pisgah. It is also a very useful term when one is called on to answer the numerous questions asked by the local citizens.

Just what do you call the offspring of a groundhog (whistle pig to you)? Figure it out for yourself. The doe has a fawn; the bear has a cub; and old Kate, the bloodhound, had pups. So there you are!

What do you feed pups? More research!. What do you feed a young squirrel when his mammy has eloped? Surely not nuts at that young age! When will his eyes open? What time of year does a bear hibernate? When does a buck drop his antlers? When is he in velvet? When does a rainbow trout spawn? What kind of gun is best for deer and bear hunting and what ammunition would one use? When does a fawn lose its spots? How do you tell a brown from a rainbow trout? Are there eagles around here and how do you tell them from a hawk when described by the questioner who saw something a mile high flying over his house last week and wants to know which bird he saw?

Are there wolves or panthers in the forest? How far can a deer jump? Which can run faster, an elephant or a deer? What does a copperhead snake look like? What is a predator and do we protect or destroy them? Why? What kind of track does a mink make?

So it goes from morning until night! "Why the pups?"

JOHN W. SQUIRES
Assistant Forest Supervisor
Pisgah National Forest

THE FIELD GOES PR

The Forest Service manual tells us that the activity of public relations is a Service-wide responsibility rather than a job assigned to a few specialists. This viewpoint is easily understood when one considers the wide influence wielded by individual members of the Forest Service. Each member of the personnel is a public relations man to the extent of his contacts with people.

As an individual, whether you hold the position of fire guard, messenger, or supervisor, you have a very definite zone of influence through which you can build up outside support for the Service. The personal, man-to-man type of relations is the most effective way to win and hold public support. Because of this "important point of friendliness" each individual, regardless of his title or position, is better able to influence his own particular "public" than any one else in the organization.

It generally has been conceded all along that the R-8 personnel is especially PR-conscious. Since the establishment of this region, field men consistently have won friends and sympathetic interest for the Forest Service program through the influence of their personalities, and their enterprising efforts. However, during the past 60 days there has come into the Regional Office evidence of increased PR activity in the field that is tremendously gratifying. To render credit where it is due, we feel that it is just and timely to review some of the outstanding examples:

"A five-star special" seems the best way to describe the job which the Mississippi National Forests reported the first of this month to cover their six-weeks informational campaign. The report included photographs of newspaper clippings on the fire prevention program, spring planting, and a campaign emphasizing the economic benefits of the Mississippi National Forests. The press was the principal medium used. There was a weekly release of informational material under the special heading "Forest Facts." Other material included photographic layouts and feature articles prepared by the personnel of the Supervisor's office. News releases on these activities were so widespread that the Memphis Commercial Appeal and the New Orleans Item-Tribune, two of the South's leading dailies, followed up by having their staff reporters and photographers cover some of the features in more detail.

Supervisor Conarro was ably assisted in this program by Victor MacNaughton, Ira Welborn, and the District Rangers.

From the Pisgah National Forest during the past few months has come a stream of well-written informational articles prepared by Supervisor Bosworth and his staff. Included in this material has been full

page photo layouts, commercial folders printed by cities and towns adjacent to the Forest, and which acclaimed the benefits offered by the National Forest to visitors and to local residents.

Good fishing, according to the stories prepared by feature writers and news photographers who have covered the Cherokee National Forest through the cooperation of Supervisor Gerrard and his staff, is not only good sport, but a source of cash returns to local communities. Judging from the photographs and newspaper items submitted, there were plenty of trout caught in the game management areas of this forest.

A full-page photo spread in the April 21 issue of the Houston Chronicle was one of the ways used by the Texas National Forests to let the citizens of the Lone Star State know that the Forest Service is growing and protecting timber for present and future industries.

The South Carolina National Forests used the Azalea Edition of the Charleston Evening Post in putting over an impressive story and an excellent full-page roto spread covering activities of the Frandis Marion unit.

These recorded highlights, of course, do not fully cover the activities in the PR field, but they are representative examples of the fine way in which the personnel is using its far-reaching power in selling forestry and the National Forests to the public. From time to time other accomplishments along this line will be reviewed in the Dixie Ranger, so don't fail to keep us informed of your activities. The R.O. section of I & E takes off its hat to the field for a job well done.

-- CLINT DAVIS, Regional Office

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OUT OF THE TANK INTO THE JUG

Law Enforcement Officer F. C. Rogers and Junior Forester John Olson of the Ouachita recently established a local record of law enforcement in a federal case.

Robert Byford, and the Davises, John, Daniel, and Everett, were apprehended on April 24, while stealing gasoline from Government equipment and were taken before the United States Commissioner on Thursday and sentenced in Federal Court on Friday. Robert Byford received a one-month jail sentence, Everett Davis two months, John Davis three months, and Daniel Davis six months. All these men were to begin their sentences immediately with the exception of John Davis, who is being placed on probation in order to give him an opportunity to harvest his crop, after which he is to be rewarded by serving his jail sentence.

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T.N. BUSCH, Ouachita

RANGERS, RALLY 'ROUND

Comparisons may be odious, but often they are enlightening and the means of focusing attention on things and conditions. For instance, some one pointed out to us the other day, an issue of the official publication of one of the other regions containing 18 contributions from the Forests and five from different officials in that Regional Office. It was just an average issue of that publication, and, as our informant pointed out, indicative of the way the field "crashed through" in that region.

We had to admit that the last issue of the Dixie Ranger carried only three items from the Forests. Regional Forester Kircher saved the day by contributing an excellent article on "Our Timber Business." The preceding issue of the Dixie Ranger carried only two contributions from the field, and had to be completed as a "make-up" job, including the lead article. When some one started comparing these two issues with the other region's paper, we began to feel that our stock was pretty low, despite the few beloved and faithful contributors who keep the Dixie Ranger in mind.

From time to time in these pages, the field and divisions have been urged to submit brief and lively contributions to pep up the Dixie Ranger. (As an example, see the April 1939 issue.) In the briefs and sermons delivered on conservation by the Regional Office, it has been alleged at various times that indifference is the great American crime. The application can be made to subjects other than conservation, and thoughtlessness perhaps is chiefly responsible for our sins of omission involving the Dixie Ranger. Let's not limit our activities to our own mouse trap. Thought and planning go into other phases of your work, why not think about the Dixie Ranger occasionally?

Some months ago Assistant Regional Forester Evans wrote an article for the Dixie Ranger stressing the importance of personality and friendliness in our public contacts. We were in hearty accord with Mr. Evans' sentiments and considered his article one of the best things printed in these pages. Friendliness, esprit de corps, a spirit of cooperation are telling factors in the effective functioning of any organization. When a spirit of helpfulness, a desire to put over a good job for its own sake is built up "in the ranks," there isn't so much to worry about in connection with the public -- that sort of thing really is contagious.

The Dixie Ranger is the medium of contact between the various Forests, the Experiment Stations, and the Regional Office. Through it we should get to know each other better, and better understand each other's problems. Open forum discussion, suggestions for new work methods and a certain amount of "chit chat" are of interest and value

to fellow workers and help to establish a better family spirit in the Service. Every member of the personnel in the region has a responsibility in the business of making the Dixie Ranger a good publication. It represents you and me, and teamwork is necessary to make a satisfactory job of it. It is the contributors and not the editors who make it interesting. Regional Office divisions as well as the Forests should have a real interest in the publication which is the region's official representative in its field. If you think it worthwhile to continue the Dixie Ranger, and have any ideas to contribute toward changes or improvement, send them in.

From our observations here we find a good rule to follow is that if you want something done, give it to the rangers to do. So we will start our campaign by having an issue made up entirely by rangers. July seems a good time to begin, and in that issue the rangers can speak up and have their say. We're counting on that number in a big way. July is the month for patriots, so rally 'round the flag, boys, and set off the fireworks!

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Memorial to Fechner

Savannah, Georgia, which claims Robert Fechner as its own, has set aside an area of 750 acres as the Robert Fechner Memorial Park. A CCC company has already provided recreational and other public facilities. Bill HJ-506 of April 4 now before Congress would provide for the erection of a monument or statue in the park.

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AN ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR TAKES A BOW

Recently there was referred to our desk a copy of a memorandum from the Regional Forester to Assistant Supervisor Renshaw of the Florida National Forests commending Mr. Renshaw on a paper he had prepared for a recent meeting at Gainesville, Florida. The manuscript drew Mr. Kircher's comment on its "clear exposition of the multiple uses of National Forests, especially the use of the Osceola as an example of profitable forest management."

It was a well-prepared address, friendly in tone and inclusive of Forest Service problems and objectives without being stilted and technical. Mr. Renshaw's presentation was through the "local" angle and we liked his reference to "the industrial and labor stability of the communities within the influence of the National Forests" and his argument for better forests to "provide an investment in security for the nation."

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More About "The Front of Office Desks."

When Walt May was here on the Prairie States Forestry Project last winter I gathered that he was a pretty smart hombre, but his discussion recently in DIXIE RANGER of the lethal qualities of office desks clinches it.

I long ago learned to avoid as the plague being euchred into a seat on the other side of anyone's desk. Whether you are trying to sell a bill of merchandise or an idea, you automatically call two strikes on yourself whenever you face the prospect across his own barbed wire. It's funny, though, how really few people seem to recognize that principle, and it is not one of the standard "don'ts" in the voluminous lexicon of salesmanship.

In my office I have two chairs for visitors, one a comfortable swivel chair on the other side of my double desk, the other an ordinary straight chair around on my side and so placed that I have to swing around from the desk to face the occupant. It's amazing how many people - even those who want to talk me into something - voluntarily choose the swivel chair. However, I take no chances. If the visitor is one whom I want to place at a disadvantage or to get rid of as promptly as possible, I see that he does occupy the swivel chair - unless he happens to be one of those few who just won't, whereupon I gird myself for a real battle. Obviously, the fellow is smart. On the other hand, if he is someone to whom I want to talk; whom I want to feel at ease and not disadvantaged, I fetch him around to my side of the desk. Sometimes I have to practically pry them out of the swivel chair at that.

The point is, as Walt suggested, by the simple act of turning away from the desk I abandon my entrenchments, divest myself of arms and armor, and meet the fellow on neutral ground. Conversely, when I have occasion to beard a tough customer in his den, I first whittle him down to my size by maneuvering for a position where his desk will do him no good.

- E. L. PERRY
Prairie States Forestry Project.

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HOW ROMANTIC DIXIE GOT ITS NAME

An Associated Press dispatch with a Houston, Texas, dateline of May 9, carried this story on the origin of the term "Dixie":

"A New Orleans bank was responsible for the popular term "Dixie" applied to the land below the Mason-Dixon line.

"Henry E. Elrod, Houston engineer and numismatician, said the Citizens Bank of New Orleans was the originator, through its 10-piastre notes.

"The notes were issued in 1852, printed half in French and half in English. On the face of the note was the word 'Ten' and its corresponding French word, 'Dix.'

"Southerners called the bills 'Dixie.' In those days states issued their own money and much of it was almost worthless. The New Orleans bank was in prosperous condition, however, and the bills spread over the Southland, which gradually became known as the land of the 'Dixies,' and, finally, Dixieland."

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53,952 ACRES ADDED TO NATIONAL FORESTS

The National Forest Reservation Commission recently approved the purchase of 53,952 acres of land in 19 States for the National Forest system. This increases national forest land purchases since the first of the year to 258,269 acres.

In the Southern Region the lands passed on include additions to the Pisgah, Cherokee, Ocala, Kisatchie, and the Ouachita. In the Appalachian section the Commission approved the purchase of 2,876 acres of timbered lands of outstanding scenic value, 1,874 in Mitchell County, North Carolina, and 1,002 in Carter County, Tennessee, near Roan Mountain, one of the highest peaks in the Southern Appalachians. Roan Mountain was at one time the site of an exclusive resort hotel accessible only by a toll road to the mountain top under a State franchise. North Carolina and Tennessee are cooperating in the purchase of the toll road franchise so that the road can be turned over to the Forest Service for care and maintenance and the mountain area and view opened for public use and enjoyment without toll charges. The lands are rich in rhododendron plants and spruce and balsam fir Christmas trees. The Ouachita purchase represents the acquisition of a key tract in the game management area about 25 miles from Forester, Arkansas.

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MORE ABOUT SAFETY

The month of April 1940 is a banner safety month for Region 8. During this month only one lost-time accident was reported for all employees other than CCC enrollees. During this time an average of

3614 employees worked 634,516 man hours. At this rate if it were possible, a man could work 44 hours per week, 52 weeks per year, and for 277 years with only one lost-time accident. Pretty good if we can live up to it!

-- M. W. May, Regional Office

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ALL BUSINESS AND BRIGHT
(Apologies to Jno. D. Guthrie)

Once upon a time, long ago, the majority of ranger residences were located in the remote sections of the forest. They were crudely built and lacked all but the elementary essentials of living comfort. The ranger was usually a native woodsman who led a rough, outdoor life that only a he-man could survive.

But, today, it is different. The ranger is a business man, an executive and administrator, as well as a forester. The broadening of his duties has made him the equivalent of the old-time supervisor. He is, in most cases, a college graduate - his wife, too. He demands and deserves facilities commensurable with his training and experience - a home full of "Sweetness and light."

In view of the fact that the ranger station has become a business station, it is generally located close to or on a main highway in order to be accessible and convenient. It is close enough to "civilization" to make it suburban to some town.

The transition in the management of the Forests, brought on by acquisition of vast acreages, recreational developments and the enlarged and improved personnel, has, naturally, influenced the architectural development of our buildings.

Having no worthwhile precedent to follow in Forest Service architecture or anything of a local or indigenous nature other than crude log or tenant farmer shanties, Region 8 design has leaned toward the simple board siding colonial of our eastern seaboard, except where the local has demanded an informal effect.

Recreational buildings, however, have been built of undressed brown stained boards, random rubble stone, logs, etc., in various combinations, all of which blend quite appropriately with forest settings.

Region 8 designing has been at flood stage in recent years,

owing to the rapid expansion of Federal forestry in the Southeast, and with a limited personnel coupled with other administrative problems, there has not been time to evolve a more distinctive architectural approach to the designing of Forest Service buildings, if such is possible of achievement.

We hope, however, as time marches on, to develop a certain character in our structures that will stamp them as representative of U. S. Forestry.

-- DeFord Smith, Regional Office

IN MEMORIAM

The sympathy of the Regional Office personnel and her many friends in the field is extended to Mrs. Hansen, in charge of the Mail Room, on the death of her mother, Mrs. William Boyd, who dies on May 3, after a long illness.

Mrs. John A. Butler, Sr., mother of John A. Butler, Jr., of the Supply Room, died on May 10. On behalf of his friends and fellow workers, the Dixie Ranger extends sincere sympathy to Mr. Butler.

It is with the deepest regret that the Dixie Ranger reports the death of Bruce Whitlock, Assistant Civil Engineer, of the Texas National Forests, on April 28. The bereaved family and friends have the sympathy of all the Region.

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THE FAMILY ALBUM

GRAND OLD MAN OF THE FOREST

Forest Engineer Ben F. Vaughan, Ozark National Forest is an exception to the old saw - he is one "prophet" who is being signally honored in his own country, according to news writeups in recent issues of several Arkansas papers. On April 20 he was honored at a farewell and presentation party at San Gap side camp north of Russellville, attended by State and federal forestry officials and their

families, on the occasion of his impending retirement from the Forest Service on July 1.

He is a well-known "landmark" on the Ozark staff where he has been a bulwark since the establishment of the Forest in 1908. On May 17 he attains the age of 68. His is a long record of service faithfully rendered. Fitting tribute is paid him in the commendatory writeup by Charles R. Lynn in his column "News about People," Arkansas (Little Rock) Gazette of April 17, from which we quote:

"'Uncle Ben,' as Mr. Vaughan is known among the forest personnel, first served as ranger and guard. Later advanced to the position of forest supervisor, he served in that capacity from 1919 until 1922. He resigned that position to become road superintendent because he liked being outside instead of in the supervisor's office. In that capacity he supervised construction of the forests' more than 700 miles of road. He is the only member of the personnel who has been with the service since the forest was created."

We join his many Arkansas friends in wishing Uncle Ben, veteran of forestry and devotee of the outdoors, many more years of health and happiness.

-- Chigger Pete

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PERSONNEL CHANGES

George Johnson, Jr., has been probationally appointed as Under Clerk-Typist on the Mississippi and is assigned to duty in the office of the W. W. Ashe Nursery at Brooklyn.

Raymond G. Bell has been transferred from the Kisatchie Supervisor's office to the Caribbean as head of the finance section in the Supervisor's office. He is succeeded on the Kisatchie by Thomas A. Records, from the NEFE office at Boston.

Announcement is made of the following changes in Forest Administrative Assistants: Jack O. Werner from the Pisgah to the Ouachita; Homer P. Nichols from the Mississippi to the Pisgah. Mr. Nichols has been succeeded on the Mississippi by Raymond C. Slye, formerly of the Superior in Region 9.

James E. Clark, Road Foreman on the Florida, has been retired due to disability.

Forest Engineer staff position changes are announced as follows: Carl F. Muzzey from the Ouachita to the Mississippi; George W. Glendenning from the Florida to the Ouachita; Richard I. Lowndes, Jr., from the

Chattahoochee to the Florida; Edward L. Reese from the Mississippi to the Chattahoochee; Wm. Madison Gordon from the Regional Division of Engineering to the Ozark. Ben F. Vaughan, Forest Engineer on the Ozark, has made application for optional retirement and it is expected that his application will be approved in due course.

Probational appointment has been effected for William L. Turnage as Operator, Equipment, on the Catahoula District of the Kisatchie.

Jr. Forester Gordon A. Hammon has been transferred from the Mount Mitchell on the Pisgah to the Wakulla District on the Florida, where he will act as assistant to the district ranger.

The following transfers have been effected in order that the employees might take up duties under the Norris-Doxey Farm Forestry Act, which is a cooperative project involving the States indicated: Edward N. Cooper from the TVA Forestry Project at Mars Hill, North Carolina, to Pearson, Georgia; James S. Olden from the Soil Conservation Service at Danville, Arkansas, to Chatham, Alabama, and Clark Mathewson from the Florida State Park and Forest Service to Lake City, Florida.

Jr. Forester William H. Warriner has been transferred from the Womble District of the Ouachita to the Conecuh on the Alabama as assistant to the district ranger.

Charles W. Coffin and William M. Palmer, Assistant Agricultural Aids, have been transferred from the NEFE to the Kisatchie; Palmer is assigned to duty on the Winn, and Coffin on the Leesville District.

The following intra-unit changes have been effected:

Mississippi - Assistant to Technician Thomas L. Murphy from the Biloxi RD to Supervisor's Office on fire control activities; Minor Assistant to Technician James E. Moak from the Biloxi to the Bienville RD.

Kisatchie - Jr. Forester Arthur B. Collins, Jr., from the Catahoula RD to the Supervisor's office on timber management activities.

Ouachita - Jr. Foreman Unley V. Thornton from the Mena to the Fourche RD.

South Carolina - Jr. Forester Kermit W. Hodgins to the Long Cane from the Mountain RD..

Texas - John B. Goodwyn, Operator, Equipment, from the Sam Houston to the Sabine RD; Machine Operator Roy Ware from the Angelina to the Sam Houston RD.

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MORE PERSONNEL CHANGES

As the Dixie Ranger goes to press, announcement is received of the following personnel changes affecting the Regional Office and the field:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position to which transferred</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
W. R. Paddock	Forest Supervisor, Kisatchie National Forest	June 1, 1940
R. M. Conarro	Fire Assistant, Regional Office	June 1, 1940
J. T. McCullough	District Ranger, Sam Houston Ranger District, Texas National Forests	June 16, 1940
D. J. Morriss	District Ranger, Osceola Ranger District, Florida National Forests	June 16, 1940
Jack T. May	District Ranger, Wakulla Ranger District, Florida National Forests	June 16, 1940
N. W. Sentell	Nurseryman, Ashe Nursery, Mississippi National Forests	June 16, 1940
H. A. Howell	District Ranger, Apalachicola Ranger District, Florida National Forests	June 16, 1940
Miss Mary E. Hamme	Division of Personnel Management, Chief's Office	June 16, 1940

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LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher attended the annual wood meeting of the Champion Paper and Fibre Company at Lake Logan, North Carolina, on May 20 and 21.

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Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Redding of the Ozark on the birth of a daughter, Nancy Jean, on March 30, 1940.

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B. A. Bateman of the forest school faculty, Louisiana State University, brought about 40 members of the senior forestry class to the Regional Office on April 29, where they spent the day studying Forest Service work and methods. Division chiefs discussed their respective fields with the students.

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Designs by Cupid:

The Division of Engineering reports two marriages this month: Miss Florence Fespermann to Adolphe J. Michel of Atlanta, on April 27; Mr. Walter Arch to Miss Mary Bright of Asheville, North Carolina, on May 4, at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Asheville. Congratulations and good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Michel and to Mr. and Mrs. Arch.

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Recent office visitors were:

Mr. Saul Wallen, Children's Bureau, U.S.D.A.

Mr. Roy Headley, Chief, Division Fire Control; Mr. Jay Ward, Division Private Forestry, Washington.

Mr. E. L. Demmon, Director, Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans.

Mr. H. C. Carruth, Extension Forester, Athens, Georgia.

Mr. J. E. McCaffrey, Southern Kraft Corporation, Mobile, Alabama.

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CALCIUM CHLORIDE AS AN ANTI-FREEZE

A test was carried on during the past severe winter by Ranger Fred Wiese of the Mountain District of the Sumter Forest to check the practicability of using calcium chloride as an anti-freeze in water drums located at lookout stations. Four steel drums with capacity of approximately fifty-five gallons were used in the test. The first one was filled with clear water as a check, the other three with calcium chloride solution as described below. The solution was approximately 17% and was made by adding $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of calcium chloride per gallon of water. This was intended to reduce the freezing point to approximately 8°Fahrenheit.

Calcium chloride is known to be corrosive on metal and so two of the three drums were treated differently in an effort to determine a satisfactory method for counteracting the corrosive action.

Drum #2 contained only the calcium chloride solution, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per gallon of water. Drum #3 was treated with a coating of asphalt on the inside. Drum #4 was not treated in any way but sodium bichromate and caustic soda were added to the calcium chloride solution to prevent corrosion. Only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of sodium bichromate and 3 ounces of caustic soda were used for the entire drum of water.

The results of the test were briefly this: The clear water in Drum #1, of course, froze whenever temperatures dropped below 32° F. Only a slight amount of rust or corrosion was observed in this drum. The experiment extended over the period December 21, 1939, to April 1, 1940.

The solution in Drum #2 froze when the temperature dropped to 7° F. or below. At -13° F. the ice in this drum was approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ " thick in the center of the drum and $2\frac{3}{4}$ " at the side. At the end of the experiment rust in this drum was classed as "heavy."

The solution in Drum #3, which was coated with asphalt treatment was free of ice during temperatures as low as 4°. There was no rust as a result of the reaction of calcium chloride on the drum which was protected by asphalt, although the asphalt coating appeared to corrode and the corrosion was precipitated.

The solution in Drum #4, which was treated with a small amount of sodium bichromate and caustic soda to reduce the corrosive action, was also free of ice during temperatures as low as 4° F. No rust was observed in the drum at the end of the experiment, although a deep green precipitation was noted.

Conclusions drawn from this study are that calcium chloride has a place as a cheap anti-freeze in water barrels placed at lookout

stations and other frame buildings when treated with a small amount of sodium bichromate and caustic soda to prevent rusting. It may also have a place in preventing the freezing of water used in road packers during the winter months. It may even have a place in backpack cans where water is kept during the winter months as is the practice on coastal plains forests, although additional study is required to determine the corrosive action on zinc as compared with iron.

For further information regarding the use of calcium chloride as an anti-freeze refer to "Solvay Technical and Engineering Service, Bulletin No. 4," issued 1937 and Solvay "All's Well, When Fire Pails and Barrels are always Ready." These are published by Solvay Sales Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York.

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